

The Washington Times.

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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

YUKON REVOLT TO AID BOERS.

Plotter Meant to Loot
Banks and Mines.

WOULD HAVE QUICKLY DISPERSED.

Private Paper in Possession of
American Authorities—Canada
May Be Involved—Boer Forces
in the White House Case.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 21.—A Yukon Canadian Government official of high standing arrived on the steamer Amur from the north today. He tells a straight story regarding the alleged conspiracy in Yukon, and is on his way to Ottawa to put the facts of this before the Canadian Government.

He is the same man who was mixed up in the flag incident in Dawson recently, but in the present instance does not wish his name used. He says that it has been known for some time that some sort of conspiracy was on foot, and certain information secured by secret service detectives convinced the authorities that a stop should be put to matters at once, as an attempt was being made to get in 2,000 sympathizers from Puget Sound.

Private Papers Seized.

It was ascertained where the private papers of the conspirators were deposited in Skagway, and these papers were seized by the Canadian authorities, but, according to the informant, the American authorities would not allow the Canadian officers to take possession of the papers, as they were seized in American territory.

The rate in which the papers are locked, however, has been sealed and the American officials are holding it until the matter can be adjusted between the two Governments.

The papers disclose the plot, but so far as they have been examined it would appear that the plan of the conspirators, or, perhaps, or whatever they might be, was very hazy.

Were to Capture Dawson.

Their intention was evidently to raise an army of 2,000 from the Sound cities and Yukon, and seize the banks and mines and take possession of Dawson.

The idea was not to attempt to hold the British Yukon against all comers, but they relied upon the fact that there would be some international difficulties in passing British troops over American territory at Skagway, and they would have three weeks to carry out their plans, disperse, and scatter into the States.

The money and gold seized was to be sent to South Africa to help the Boers against England. The names of all the ring-leaders are in possession of the Government, but they are now in American territory, and no arrests have been made.

Alarmed by Fenianism.

The Canadian Government is striving to devise some means to prevent the growth of Fenianism in the Yukon. At present there is in the Yukon a large body of men who bitterly hate the British and resent what they claim are encroachments in the Yukon.

Many of these would join any movement if they thought they could do violence to British institutions and escape from British vengeance.

At present, although the snare is over, Maxim guns control the highway at White Horse Pass, and police are doing double patrol duty.

IRISH ELECT BOER OFFICER.

Colonel Lynch Chosen Member of
Parliament for Galway.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The polling today for the parliamentary vacancy in Galway resulted in the election of Col. Arthur Lynch, home ruler, by a majority of 775. Colonel Lynch received 1,247 and Horace Plunkett, the Unionist candidate, 472 votes.

In the last election the Hon. Martin Henry Fitzpatrick Morris, Conservative, received 832 votes, and E. Leamy, Nationalist, 745. The vacancy was caused by the elevation of Mr. Morris to the peerage on the death of his father, Lord Morris and Killanin, on September 8.

Lynch was an officer in the Transvaal Irish contingent. His return is not a surprise, but now that he has been elected the question arises: Will he venture to come to Great Britain and risk arrest as a traitor?

There is no present certainty that he really fought in behalf of the Boers. He went to South Africa as a newspaper correspondent, and it is widely believed that his appointment to the colonelcy of the Second Transvaal Irish Brigade was a myth, for reasons of his own, he has not chosen to deny.

If it is true that he received such an appointment his privilege as a member of Parliament will not save him from arrest immediately on entering British territory. Colonel Lynch is now in Paris, where he says he is preparing for publication a work on higher mathematics.

English correspondents there who saw him after the declaration of the law gathered from what he said that he intends to take his seat in Westminster and that he does not anticipate any difficulty.

BOER CHAMPIONS HOPEFUL.

Some Mysterious Event Expected to
End South African War.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—An Amsterdam despatch says that the directors of the Boer resistance expect a "some decisive event" to occur during the present month, which will make for the termination of the war in South Africa in their favor.

No information can be gained as to what the nature of the expected event will be, but that the Boers are more optimistic than they have been for some time is clearly evident.

French Posts in Asia Minor.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—It is announced that the recent French naval demonstration against Turkey will be followed by a great increase in the number of Russian and French consular posts in Asia Minor.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Arrived: Germanic, Liverpool; Lombard, Genoa. Arrived: La Savoie, from New York, at Havre.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.

No. 1 Va. Flouring \$22 per 100 lbs. by Frank Libbey & Co.

RUSSIA ASKED TOO MUCH.

China Feared Manchurian Convention
Would Offend Powers.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21.—The steamer Kinkaku Maru, which arrived today, brought news of the following account of the rejection of the Manchurian convention by China, from the pen of the correspondent of the "Osaka Asahi," dated from Peking, October 31. He says:

"The Russo-Chinese convention has been presented to the Emperor by Li Hung Chang. The Emperor and Empress Dowager sought the views of Viceroy Lu Kung Yi and Chang Chih Tung, who represented that although the new convention was a fair one, it was not one that the Emperor should accept. The Emperor, however, has decided to accept it, and the convention will be signed at Peking on November 22."

The Viceroy recommended that the Emperor should decide the matter on his own judgment, and order the commission to refuse the excessive demands. The Emperor, however, has decided to accept it, and the convention will be signed at Peking on November 22.

The Emperor and Empress Dowager approved the views represented by the Viceroy, and acting under the Emperor's instruction notice was given to Li Hung Chang, ordering him to annul the convention.

ATHENIANS DEAD IN RELIGIOUS RIOT.

GOSPEL TRANSLATION OPPOSED.

Seven Persons Killed in Conflict
With Police—Shots Fired at
Premier—Anti-Statist Sentiment a Factor.

ATHENS, Nov. 21.—A remarkable politico-religious agitation has kept this city for days past in a state of excitement which has resulted in serious rioting and loss of life.

The ostensible cause of the trouble is the opposition of the university students and others to the proposal to translate the gospels into modern Greek and into the vernacular of the people.

There is, however, a considerable political element in the movement, involving popular hostility to the government.

In the view of those who oppose the translation, Russia is working through Queen Olga, against Greek national ideas, and the members of the royal family, as well as the Government, are objects of their indignation. The governmental newspapers "Akropolis" and "Asty," which support the translation proposal, also share in this hostility.

Rioting for Many Days.

The demonstrations have been growing in violence daily and in the course of rioting yesterday twenty savagely armed and a few civilians were wounded. This afternoon the students organized a meeting at the ruins of the Temple of Zeus Olympus and about 2,000 persons attended.

The Government had supplemented the police with a large force of troops. Disturbances soon began, and revolvers were freely used. In the confusion seven persons were killed and thirty wounded, and many persons suffered minor injuries.

Tried to Assassinate Premier.

Some of the rioters who recognized Premier Theotokis in the street tried to assassinate him. Several revolvers were fired at Mr. Theotokis, but he escaped unhurt.

The prefect of police and the prefect of Athens were among those slightly injured. Strong guards have been posted at the palace and the residence of the Premier, and also at the office of the "Akropolis" and "Asty." The students held the university as their headquarters, and have adopted military discipline.

Affairs were quiet this evening, but a renewal of the disorders is feared.

MR. CONGER ENTERS PROTEST.

Trolley Concession to French Firm
Violates Rights of Americans.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A despatch to the "Times" from Shanghai says Mr. Conger, American Minister at Peking, has protested against the concession granted to a French company by the Viceroy of Canton to build an electric railway from Canton to Wuchang.

Mr. Conger takes the ground that it violates the contract made by Wu Tingfang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, with an American syndicate for the Canton-Hankow line.

M. Beau, the French Minister at Peking, is pressing China to ratify the concession, arguing that the American contract has been forfeited by the sale of the controlling share of the original stock to Belgians.

The question is further complicated by the fact that Sheng, the director of railways and telegraphs, has agreed with a German firm to provide 2,000,000 sterling and materials for the Peking-Hankow line.

This agreement, which has been partly executed, is also contrary to the Washington contract, and Mr. Conger is awaiting instructions from the American Government.

FRENCH MINISTRY FIRM.

Big Majority in the Face of M. Pelléan's Attack.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon M. Cautle-Pelléan led a determined attack on the ministry. He moved the adjournment of the debate on the Chinese indemnity.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister, refused to adjourn or to move the question, and his attitude was supported by a majority of 245 votes, against 152.

The heavy ministerial majority forebodingly strongly that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet will hold out until the national elections, and by holding office they will have vast advantages in them.

81.25 To Baltimore and Return 81.25 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, November 22 and 23, good to return until Monday, November 25. All roads except Congressional Limited.

Weather Strips, 12 in., 12 cts. each, full or rubber edge. Call and New York adv.

MORE RIPPING BY GOV. STONE.

New Recorder for Pittsburg
Appointed.

POLITICAL EFFECT FAR-REACHING.

Major M. Brown to Be Succeeded
by J. O. Brown—Disregard
of Governor's Wishes the
Alleged Cause of the Removal.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—Gov. William A. Stone, in a "ripper" all the way through, having approved the legislation "ripping" out of office the Mayor of Pittsburg, Scranton and Allegheny City, he immediately appointed "recorders" to fill the vacancies.

Then came the trouble at Scranton, and the new recorder was ripped out by the Governor. Now comes Pittsburg for a similar experience, and how soon Allegheny City will follow suit nobody knows.

It is believed here that the events of this day may have a far-reaching effect in political circles in Pennsylvania. The Blue and Olive are all interested with Senator Quay's son in business deals, and blood is thicker than water, even in politics.

Attorney General Elkin has been trying to keep out of the middle so far as possible, and his interview with Thomas S. Bigelow today, as far as the two men were concerned, seemed to be pleasant enough.

The New Recorder.

Pittsburg will continue to have a Brown for Recorder, but the man who will be appointed by Governor Stone a few months ago, will be succeeded by J. O. Brown, the ex-Director of Public Safety, who was removed by the other Brown.

For several weeks Governor Stone is said to have contemplated this move, but the frequent denials through other sources and the apparent opposition of certain party leaders to so radical a change led some people to think that the Governor would reconsider his purpose.

It is not easy to foresee just what effect the change may have upon the political situation in Pittsburg, and the State. Thomas S. Bigelow, who was here today to see the Governor, but who did not visit him after Attorney General Elkin told him that the Governor had determined to remove Recorder Brown, said before he left for home that he could not tell what would be the result of the change.

Friends will after they have had a conference.

Mr. Bigelow Indignant.

Bigelow was asked for a statement, but declined to discuss the situation in any way. He retained his composure with difficulty, and was clearly indignant over the developments of the day.

He said, when it was suggested that whatever he might say concerning the removal of Recorder Brown would not alter the situation, that he saw no necessity for going to the Governor to make a statement.

Governor Stone has not been in sympathy with the course of Recorder Brown for some time. When Thomas S. Bigelow was considered for appointment as Recorder, he was turned down because he would not promise to retain Senator Flinn's friends in office.

Then Major Brown was selected with the alleged understanding that he would not disturb Director Brown, City Attorney Burleigh, and others friendly to the Flinn faction.

Two Sides to the Question.

It is held by those close to Governor Stone that Recorder Brown has deliberately refused to honor the requests of Governor Stone for the retention in office of certain old soldiers, and they say further that he has violated the spirit of the new charter and also its letter in removing sources of subordinate officials.

Governor Stone's friends say that there are two sides to the question, and without provocation. Mr. Bigelow was asked today whether the removal of Recorder Brown and the appointment of J. O. Brown to his place would not mean the reinstatement of the Flinn men who were thrown out of office, but he was not in a frame of mind to discuss what might take place. He did not think, however, that this would happen.

Flinn's Aid Desired.

There is no longer any doubt here that Governor Stone desires the political cooperation of Senator Flinn in western Pennsylvania. Whatever may have been said to the contrary during the last ten days, it is clearly evident from recent developments that the Governor has no desire to repudiate his alleged compact with Flinn.

It is known that all the State administration leaders are favorable to a political deal with Flinn on the ground that he is in a position to either help or hurt the administration plans during the next year or two.

Governor Stone's Statement.

A statement was issued tonight by Governor Stone, in the form of an address to the people of Pittsburg, which is in part as follows:

"I have removed Major Brown and appointed J. O. Brown Recorder of Pittsburg for the following reasons: The removal of the new charter for cities of the second class was to take the power of appointment out of councils, and vest it in a recorder to be elected by the people. Necessarily, there would be an interval between the time the law went into effect and the first election of a recorder. During this time, the Governor is authorized to appoint a recorder, and practically becomes responsible for the good government of the cities of the second class."

Major Brown was not an elected recorder. He was under no political obligations to any party or faction. He represented, through his appointment by the executive, the majesty of the law, and he should have been content with the simple enforcement of the law.

Tried to Build Up Machine.

"In Scranton and Allegheny this policy has been adhered to and there have been hardly any removals except the mayors. I appointed Major Brown because I believed he would carry out this policy, but afterward he became ambitious to build up a political organization in Pittsburg."

1 c. per lineal foot Weather Strip, at 6th and New York adv. E. Libbey & Co.

SEE DANGER IN GERMAN ANGER.

Anti-English Outcry Regarded as Serious.

NOTE ON CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Semi-Official Utterance Causes
Continental Protests to Be Accepted as Grave in London—
Colonial Secretary Explains.

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Speaking generally, the outburst of German anger has been heretofore treated with indifference by the English newspapers, and was regarded as a perfectly natural expression of the perennial popular hatred of the British under what the Germans regarded as a taunt from the best hated man in this country.

Now, however, that the semi-official "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" launches into criticism, which, notwithstanding its unquestionable moderation, speaks of "justifiable resentment against the unpatriotic expressions" of Mr. Chamberlain, the question is beginning to be treated with considerable gravity and is dealt with at great length and prominence by all the morning papers.

The newspapers of moderate views still regard the affair as a tempest in a teapot, and ascribe it to a misunderstanding or misrepresentation of the Colonial Secretary's words and express the belief that the agitation is largely artificial.

The "Post" Berlin correspondent, however, declares that the agitation is in no wise artificial. He says:

"The actual facts are that the demonstrations have been practically spontaneous and reflect the genuine color of the feeling of aversion and hatred with which an overwhelming majority of the German nation regards the war and the British people."

People's Temper Dangerous.

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The new imperialism has been a dead end all round. "Never was England," declares the "News," so open to unscrupulous actions on the part of other Governments.

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The Colonial Secretary says that, when he said that the German people were to be pitied, he meant to say that he pitied the German people for the action of other nations, but he did not mean that that action was just and proper for other nations to follow.

He also says that he was not referring to the German people as a whole, but to the German people as they are represented by official historians and writers, and that he was not referring to the German people as they are represented by official historians and writers, and that he was not referring to the German people as they are represented by official historians and writers.

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